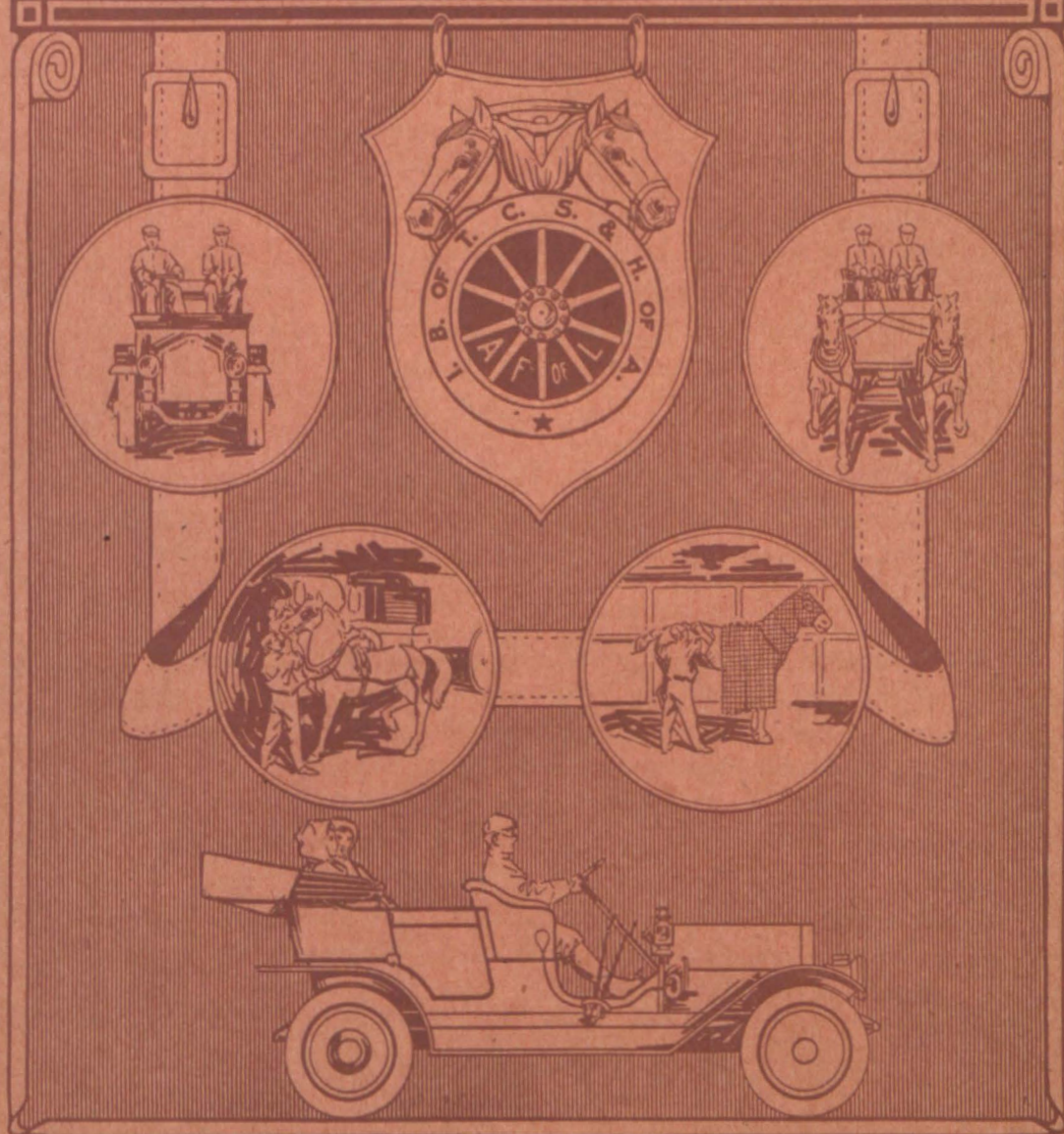


APRIL, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



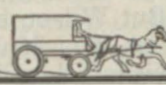
Throughout the country in cities and towns where local unions are established it is an absolute necessity that the unions adopt a monthly button and that the membership of the union wear the button where it can be seen by all those with whom they may come in contact. No man ought to be afraid or ashamed to wear the emblem of trade unionism. It not only proves that the man himself is an individual who belongs to the organization of his craft, bringing certain honor and respect to the individual himself, but it also advertises the strength of the union in the locality. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was the first organization to adopt the monthly working button. Many other unions are now following in our footsteps. We find that the paper-hangers, street car men and several other unions are adopting this method of advertising their membership in the cities throughout the country. Therefore, we say to you, wear your button where it can be seen by the public.

We have just received information from Scranton, Pa., that our local union has been successful in signing up with their employers and obtaining a substantial increase in wages, through the assistance of Organizer Ashton, who has been in the district.

All of our local unions in San Francisco and vicinity are in peace with their employers, but owing to the large number of men out of employment, it seems to have a depressing effect on all of the trades.

Throughout Chicago at the present time we have a number of men out of employment, but our unions are working together in splendid fashion and there is very little trouble with the employers there except the strike we have there against one certain laundry. Not only this, but from reports received here there is no trouble between the two organizations of Teamsters, and this in itself is sufficient proof of the progress of the movement in that city, that even though all the men do not belong to the same organization, that they are willing to realize the necessity of treating each other as human beings and both centralizing their power against the unjust employer.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. XI.

APRIL, 1914

Number 5

Office of Publication

222 E. Michigan Street - - Indianapolis, Ind.

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents.
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to the Bramwood Company, Advertising Managers, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President, MICHAEL J. CASHAL, 806 8th Ave., New York City, N. Y.
Second Vice-President, MICHAEL CASEY, 536 Bryant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 3 Richmond Bldg., 286 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.
Fourth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Sixth Vice-President, HARRY JENNINGS, 124 W. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.
Seventh Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 2632 Caroline St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1823 Rousseau St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 20 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LENNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

WAR! WHAT FOR?



THE United States will go to war with Mexico if some, but by no means all exploiters of Mexico—if Hearst, if the war lobby in Washing-

ton, if the manufacturers who will get rich off war, and if those diplomatic patriots to whom the Monroe doctrine and "what Europe thinks of us" weighs more heavily than human life and happiness—if these and their allies have their way.

The United States will not go to war with Mexico if the people of this country will let the administration, Hearst, the war lobby, the manufacturers and the diplomatic patriots know that they will not support war. The object of war talk which is emanating from Washington and Wall Street today is to get the people excited so as to make war with Mexico popular. The interests that want intervention know that intervention cannot come without a clamor, however unthinking, from the men in the street, on the farm, in the mill and below ground. Then the workers begin to shake their heads and say, "Well, let's go down and wipe up the earth with those dagoes, war will come. But not till then."

Wilson does not want war—yet. His army does want war. Many

people who do not believe politically with Wilson are trying to embarrass him and his secretary of state, Bryan, by showing that Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" is driving us toward war, which Wilson's critics hope to see declared. But Wilson has his ear to the ground, and if he keeps his present wisdom he will not urge intervention till he hears the signs which mean that he can send the troops in, backed by the roused enthusiasm of capitalism on the rampage. A popular war would re-elect Wilson. An unpopular war would drive him out of public life. This is the situation in a nutshell.

It is significant to know that in spite of the pictures of the anarchy which Hearst says is raging in Mexico, the exports of that country were greater in 1913 than in any former year in Mexico's history, a fact which means that people are being peacefully exploited. From these exports President Huerta derives a heavy tax, which is sustaining his government. On the other side the Maderos and their wealthy land-owning friends are aiding Carranza. Below them, apparently, is a slowly growing working-class movement, which is civilizing

Mexico in the only way in which Mexico can be civilized—from the bottom up, for the top is too rotten to be improved. Huerta may give way to Carranza, just as Taft gave way to Wilson, and the need for revolution in Mexico will go on just the same—must go on till the Mexican people arise and throw out the grafters, possess the land for themselves and establish co-operation. No intervention by the United States can do this.

The last war that the interests pulled off was the war with Spain in Cuba, the spoils from which was fat and good. Since 1898, however, a new spirit has invaded the United States—the spirit which says to the working man: "You furnish food for powder, and your killing profits, not you, but your exploiters. Refuse to go to war; talk against war; preach peace; practice peace, and there will be no war." If the workers of the United States will act on this principle we will not go to war with Mexico. The power to prevent war is in their hands—just as they have the power to create wealth or to stop creating it. Power is no use till it is used.—Socialist Press.

NEVER GIVE UP



KEEN, energetic, reliable, steady and stanch worker in labor's cause has written us recently that he has become "discouraged" in the movement and feels like "giving up." The question arises: What is it that "discouraged" him? What dampened his ardor, stayed his energies and depressed his zeal? It cannot be the power of the enemy or the magnitude of his task. On inquiry we find it is the "careless-

ness and indifference," "the jealousy and apathy," and "knocking and fault-finding" that exists in the ranks of labor itself, and so after standing the "gaff" as long as he could he is compelled to acknowledge that he is weary and sick at heart of the work and is ready to resign his "thankless job" and take a "back seat."

There are few in any walk of life who are fortunate enough to escape such moments of "depression." It is easy to be contented with one's self and the world as we find it, if our only object in life is to secure

a good position, appear well dressed, gain the applause of the crowd and be a "good fellow," out for a "good time," but set yourself to do any really great and noble work and you will inevitably meet with opposition, derision, faultfinding and defeat. This in itself is enough to discourage anyone, even those of bulldog dispositions. Every time your friend betrays you, every time your fellowman goes back on you, every time you are left to "paddle your own canoe," every time support, assistance, encouragement and advice is denied you, you will be tempted to become discouraged and disheartened in the work and to commit the sin of turning your back on the thorny path, the path that you know is the right one, to shut your eyes to everything around you, and in your cowardice give up. In the labor movement there is no giving up, no standing still, no going backward; we must go forward, onward and upward; we must fight for justice and right and better things. If we know our friend, and we think we do, whose letter caused us to write this article, he is not made of the stuff that easily gives up, that succumbs at the first trial or goes down at the first defeat. Feeling as he does is the best proof

that he is fitted to do the work before him which, as he knows, must be done by some one. He must remember that for almost every blessing the world now enjoys we have to thank men who felt as he feels scores and scores of times before success crowned their efforts; he must remember that hundreds went down unremembered, unmarked and to unknown graves, thinking that their whole life was a failure and cheered only by the thought that they did their best, and no man can do more. So our friend will find consolation and satisfaction in knowing that this discouragement is a sure sign that he, too, has a chance of making himself worthy of a place among the brave, among those who were just and fair in all things at all times, whose steadfastness in the stand they took could not be shaken by frowns or threats or sneers. Be brave of heart, your work in the labor movement is a noble work. Set yourself to accomplish this task before you and you will succeed. Remember, you are not only bettering your own conditions, but you are paving the way for the future generation to have and enjoy better things. Why, then, should you be downcast and discouraged?—The Carpenter.

SELFISH NON-UNIONISTS



HOSE whose interest it is to oppose union labor can always be found lauding the non-union hero to the skies. They compliment him on his independence and hail him as a free American workman, but beneath the mask of eulogy lies the feeling of contempt for the poor, misguided and willing tools.

It is often said: "Why should

union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union shopmates have no right to object to him." But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection, says a contemporary. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the

trouble. The union man banded himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the subscriptions of the members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself but to his fellow men, better remuneration for their toil; and if, goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with this combination of his fellow workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves that all may reap the benefit. The non-unionist works quietly on, openly accepting all the advantages earned by the suffering and self-denial of his fellow workman without stretching forth a hand to help him to obtain them.

Unity in strength, but that unity in which strength lies is destroyed by those who refuse to join the

union. The efforts of organization are rendered fruitless, the toil and suffering of the workman futile by the meanness and cowardice of the non-unionist. All true union men are prepared to stand by their union at all times, and when circumstances demand it are willing even to quit work, often at a great sacrifice to themselves and families. What must be their feeling when they see their families starving because they do not choose to submit to an injustice, and then when, in spite of these black sheep, the victory is won at the cost of the unionists—and what a fearful cost sometimes!—the men who have been working along all the time, as well off as they ever were, accept the improvement in their circumstances with a smiling face and easy conscience, as if they were, for all their mean and cowardly conduct, honest men. The non-unionist is a traitor to his fellow workmen, and the betrayer of the interest of his class. Can it be wondered at that the unionist dislikes him? Were the world to reflect upon the matter it would treat them with contempt.—Ex.

THE COWARDLY QUITTER



O successfully fight the battles of labor requires courage of a high order. The wage-earner without means who goes on strike for more pay or to resist reductions in wages, and does it without flinching, is brave.

It is such as these who have made unionism what it is today.

It sometimes requires or has required high moral courage to even be identified with unionism in localities where hostile commercial

interests are in control, and are unscrupulous enough to manipulate the police, the courts, and the law to serve their ends regardless of the rights of citizens.

Sometimes in strong union centers feeling among union men may run high upon a certain issue, and to hold views opposite to the majority may be unpopular, but if a member is honest in his conviction he is entitled to respect, providing he is not running counter to the law of his union. It is the strong men with the courage of their convictions, who have refused to be scared by the employers, or by com-

mercial interests, or by their fellow workers, who have built up the union movement.

The quitter never won a strike, nor established a right, nor a union, nor caused a principle to be adopted.

The quitter seeks to avoid trouble even by abject surrender.

He seeks to sugar coat the union pill to tickle the palate of commercial interests regardless of the rights involved.

In controversial matters, when his associates divide sharply in opposing groups he seeks some middle or compromising ground, in the vain hope that he can please both sides, and consequently has the respect of neither.

He has the brains of a jellyfish and the backbone of an angleworm.

He is deeply susceptible to flattery and a pat on the back by employing interests will cause his chest to expand wonderfully.

Like a steam engine, without a governor, he has no control over his own speed, and while a glimmer of reason might tell him he had a conviction and ought to fight for it, his legs will run away with him faster than he can think.

If it is a strike he is liable to come in the back door before the last of his associates have gone out by the front.

In a controversy among his associates he can perform the acrobatic stunt of sitting on a fence and hanging over both sides at one and the same time.

He is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

He has not a single heroic figure in the history of the whole world.

Men of conviction, of purpose, of resolution, determination and tenacity are the ones who make history.

The quitter is of very little use anywhere and least of all in trade union movements. His vacillating

views and sail trimming methods win for him the contempt of his associates.

Someone has said, "The Almighty hates a quitter."—Shoe Worker.

OUR INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

"Yesterday the rights of man were rhetorical; today they are economic—the right to work, the right to a decent home and comfortable living and the right to bring children into the world without wondering how in the name of God you are to bring them up," said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in an interview on the work his commission is trying to do. "It is imperative," continued Mr. Walsh, "that we divest our minds of prejudices and preconceptions, but it is equally important that the public do likewise, and not embarrass the commission by partisanship and old angers. Some word must be found that will bring a sense of our essential oneness home to every man, woman and child in the country, so that we may have co-operation, not antagonism. Industrialism has come to us like lightning out of a clear sky. Fifty years ago we were an agricultural people, living in rural districts and small towns in the most part, and having a chance of getting into the firm whenever we took a job. And now. Huge and still huger cities, sucking the very marrow out of the country—a change in the employment from small store to one monster corporation that squats in one State and exercises tentacular activities in twenty. It has come so suddenly that we have not had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. We are still going along as though there has been no economic earthquake.

"A living wage has come to be as much of a catch word as infant industries and pauper labor of Europe. What is a living wage? I know what it is for me, and that's all. Progress has made many new pleasures and privileges, and these must be shared equitably. There is neither sense nor justice in the calm assumption that the refinements and beauties of life are only capable of being enjoyed by a certain upper class, and the mass of people have no higher aspirations than a full belly, a warm back, and a sheltered head. Scarce a day goes by that I am not confronted with the fixed belief that in this country there is one law for the poor and one for the rich man. Among the leaders of organized labor that I meet there is a bitter unanimity in declaring against the distinction that the law makes between strikes and boycotts. If it is lawful to strike, they argue, why is it unlawful to boycott, for the refusal to patronize an antagonistic employer differs little, if at all, from refusing to work for an antagonistic employer. Nor is there any better feeling toward the injunction. They claim and challenge dispute that this weapon of the law is reserved for the sole use of employers and that no one ever heard of any union being granted this relief.

"With regard to the anti-trust law, the worker compares the possibility of the United Hatters having to pay a fine of \$240,000 with the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company at an enormous profit, and the two penalties seem somewhat unequal to them. As Prof. Saeger, of Columbia University, says, these anomalies are largely responsible for industrial bitterness and violence, since nothing is so fatal to a law-abiding disposition as a conviction that the law itself is unjust and that its administration is unfair."

The wage workers of our country are represented on this commission by Vice-President O'Connell and Treasurer Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

"The so-called educated class is not the leading class in society," declared Dean Shailer Matthews of the divinity school at the University of Chicago, in concluding the seventh annual conference of church workers at State university here last night. "Labor unions, woman suffrage and business are the real forces in society. Are the universities making man for the trusteeship of the age? What are college students talking about? They talk to me about football, who is going to get ahead in the frat rush, or whether certain expert baseball players are really eligible or not, and not about the significant things of the age. What is the business of the university?"—The Sun.

Akron.—The Central Labor Union has gone on record as opposed to granting the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company a twenty-five-year franchise, asserting that this action is in strict harmony with the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor, which demands municipal ownership of public utilities.

Hartford.—According to the annual report of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, just made public, the parcels post has created havoc with the receipts of express companies. Every company operating in this State reported marked decreases which, in one instance, amounted to \$89,872.

The coming man usually turns out to be a bill collector.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THERE seems to be very little change throughout the country relative to the condition of business. Very few of the unemployed are obtaining employment. Never for years has the country been so bad; that is, for twenty years there has not been such a general depression in business. In talking with a cigarmaker yesterday he told me that they were working a day and a half each week; that is, the members of his local union were working that much time and they had about four hundred members, while a year ago this time they were working full time. The 1907 panic or the condition of affairs in 1893 were not one-third as bad as it is now, although the interests involved and the friends of the political administration are trying to hide or smooth over this situation. Non-employment in this country today is worse than can be imagined by any ordinary individual who is working. Non-employment is unnecessary. It means that for a few years we have overproduction and then comes non-employment. Non-employment produces discontent, drunkenness, poverty and crime—there are very few men who are out of work and have children starving who are not driven, through discouragement, to drink and crime.

There is something radically wrong in a country where we will allow hundreds of thousands of human beings to come here each year to seek employment, although there are hundreds of thousands of people already here who are unable to find employment, starving and hungry. Whether it can be charged directly to the political machines we have at present or to those we had in the past, makes very little difference to the hundreds of human beings who find it impossible to obtain anything to do, but it will undoubtedly have this result, that discontent will breed and bring about a condition that must eventually overthrow the powers that be, even though it may entail the destruction of the lives of myriads of the workers—it is better to die fighting for the establishment of justice than to starve to death gradually under our present economic laws.

IN the report of the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, recently issued, which is the first annual report that the department has issued, mention is made of the fact that the department materially assisted, through its efforts, in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the Indianapolis teamsters' strike. With all due respect to Secretary Wilson, thoroughly understanding that the Department of Labor did everything in its power to help during the Indianapolis strike, we desire to say that the services of the department were absolutely without results in the strike; that its representative, Mr. Densmore, utterly failed to receive any consideration whatever toward obtaining a settlement from the Employers' Association or from the Commercial Vehicle Association; that his request to meet the representatives of the employers towards bringing about an understanding was refused by the Employers' Association, and if the truth were only known they practically insulted the representative of the department.

We merely mention this fact for the purpose of letting our membership know that no settlement was reached in the strike, although the Department of Labor, with the assistance of a few fair-minded citizens of Indianapolis, did everything in their power toward bringing about a satisfactory settlement, but conciliation, arbitration or any other form of conference toward an adjustment was absolutely refused by the Employers' Association of Indianapolis.

Our union in Seattle, Local No. 174, is still fighting the battle against the Employers' Association in that city which was started some time ago. The strike has been on for several months past. The men are still remaining firm in their demand for justice. Secretary Green of the local sends us in an encouraging report from the district. We expect a settlement as soon as business picks up. The strike list has been reduced recently. Our brothers in Seattle are making the fight of their lives for the unions of the Northwest. The International Union is certainly proud of the battle they are waging. Great credit is due the other trade unions in Seattle for the support they have given our membership. We are in hopes from day to day that they will win. We wish them every success.

Organizer Gillespie has been successful within the last few days in obtaining the affiliation of an independent local union of Coal Teamsters and Handlers of Springfield, Mass. They have a membership of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members. This local union has never been affiliated with any international. They have been organized for a number of years, but have recently, through the efforts of Organizer Gillespie and other trade unions, decided to affiliate with our International organization.

We welcome them to our fold and assure them of every protection we can possibly give them under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. One by one they are dropping in line and our Brotherhood is gaining each month as we go along, and it is indeed a pleasure to obtain the affiliation of any local union outside of the International Union. There is no room for dual or independent local unions in the country today. We should merge our strength as much as possible so we might be the stronger to overcome unjust employers and obtain better conditions for our general membership.

INDUSTRIAL trade unionism seems to be advocated by certain individuals prominent in labor circles today, although this same form of industrial trade unionism was tried out before and found wanting. There is no reason whatever why in a factory where there are several trades employed that each one of those trades cannot have their agreement expire at the same time and enter into a joint agreement, if necessary. But it is absolutely wrong to have, for instance, in the slaughter houses five or six thousand non-English-speaking individuals, who are willing to work for \$9.00 a week, regulate the wages of the English-speaking teamsters, machinists or carpenters who want to live under American conditions and demand a wage suitable for such

purpose. If all of the employes in the Swift establishment in Chicago, for instance, were to be in one union, this would mean the stenographers, bookkeepers, teamsters, chauffeurs, machinists, carpenters, and all who work in the interior of the packing house. It is safe to say that when the interior workers, who are vastly in the majority, and could control the action of the meeting, obtained the wages that they desired for themselves, that they would force the other classes who are skilled workers, to accept a wage that would be absolutely unsatisfactory. In other words, the man who works in the hog house for \$8.00 a week could tie up with the men who works in the killing gang and regulate their own wages, and then tell the skilled workers who are also employed there what they must work for. The majority rule would prevail, and this would be an injury to certain classes. Years ago the pressmen and printers and several others of those trades were in one organization, but they found it to their disadvantage and segregated, establishing separate labor unions. The printers have never regretted the fact that the pressmen pulled away from them. Also under the banner of the Knights of Labor, the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor, all the workers in a certain district were in one organization, and the carpenters and the tailor had their wages regulated by the foundry employes or the builder of the railroad track. The result was that discontent prevailed and from that discontent was born the American Federation of Labor, which segregated the trades along the lines of trades autonomy, giving the right to each distinct class to regulate their own conditions, and as a result of the establishment of this principle, the most powerful trade union movement in the world has sprung up. During the twenty years of organization of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of trades autonomy the local unions connected therewith have obtained higher wages and are working shorter hours than any trade unionists or any organized workers in any part of the world. The trade unionists of this country today excel all others in the world as far as wages and hours are concerned, and this has been brought about under the plan of the American Federation of Labor of segregating the different trades. For instance, how could the milk drivers of Chicago, or the truck drivers of Boston, or the coal teamsters of New York, or the chauffeurs of San Francisco, have obtained the results and benefits that they are now enjoying were we mixed up with all the other trades, having the other trades handle our affairs under the form of industrial trade unionism? It would be absolutely impossible, and up to the present time there has been no sound reason advanced why we should change from the policy under which we have been so successful and go back to the old, dead form of unionism, which was tried and found wanting—the industrial form of trade unionism.

THE Democratic party throughout the nation, after its first year in office, has not shown such wonderful results toward Labor as was anticipated by the working people of the country immediately after the election. The truth is, that although the workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, supported the Democratic ticket, very little has been done in return either at the national capitol or in the State legislatures. Of course it would be unfair to expect too much in such a short time, but we have reason to believe that we

are going to be very much disappointed, and that the planks in the Democratic platform pledging protection to Labor will be repudiated by the Democrats before the term of this administration comes to an end. This will undoubtedly leave nothing else for Labor to do except to proceed, as is being done in European countries, to immediately form a labor party. Many of the conservative leaders of labor organizations up to the present time have been opposed to the formation of a labor party, but under conditions as they exist today there seems to be no other alternative. There may be a merger of the trade union movement and the Socialist movement in a few years with the hope of securing sufficient members in the State legislatures and the national government to hold the balance of power in those respective bodies.

From what we read in the papers during the last few days, and we have every reason to believe that the reports from Washington are founded upon facts, President Wilson is not in favor of excluding labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. In other words, President Wilson believes labor unions are trusts. This is directly contrary to the Baltimore platform, as this in time would have a tendency to destroy unions. Space will not permit us here to mention the many States in which Democratic legislatures have refused to do anything for the laboring classes, but in Indiana, controlled entirely by the Democrats, both branches of the legislature and the governor being elected on the Democratic ticket, nothing has been done by the State government toward assisting Labor, while on the contrary everything, even the expressions of the governor and the mayor of Indianapolis, have been favorable to the employers. Governor Ralston recently in a statement said that unless the local authorities in Terre Haute would endeavor to preserve peace there, the State would take immediate action—meaning, that during the street car strike there that unless Mayor Roberts would protect the street car company, the governor would send in the militia. There are very few instances throughout the country where the governor of a State has volunteered to send in the militia except when requested to do so by the local authorities, and many governors have refused to do so when requested by the local authorities to send in the militia. He also made a statement that Mr. Thorpe, organizer for the street car men, is a disturber and believes he is responsible for all the trouble in pulling out the street car men—exactly the same statement that has been made by the street car company.

The Public Utility Commission appointed by the governor decided practically everything in favor of the company in the recent car strike, and have now constituted themselves a standing board of arbitration, against which the men protest, but the governor believes that this is all right. The Board of Safety of Indianapolis has created many of the non-union employees of the street car company special policemen, giving them badges and allowing them to carry loaded revolvers, at the suggestion of the company, and Mayor Bell has upheld the board in this action. In other words, these non-union employees are given guns and allowed to shoot any one down on the street on the least provocation. This has been also sanctioned by the mayor, and again

points to the fact that this public official is favorable to the street railway combination. Summing the whole situation up in a few words, the result is as follows:

That the Democratic party of Indiana, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Taggart, is pursuing exactly the same policy that the Republican party pursued under the leadership of Joe Cannon and Aldrich. There is as much corruption today in the Democratic party as there was in the old rotten Republican party that has practically gone out of existence; and that there will be no other ending for the Democratic party except in time a split-up, because of this rotten element attached to it, and that it will mean, with this continued corruption, that they are paving the way for the overthrow of their party. Charles Murphy has been driven out of business in New York. He was the most powerful political leader in the country for several years past. They are after Roger Sullivan in Illinois, and they must finally clean out the corrupt Democratic leaders now holding power in Indiana or the result will be the destruction of the party in that State, and, as stated above, if the national Democratic party repudiates its pledges toward Labor, Labor must fight the Democratic party as it fought the Republican party and finish by the formation of a labor party, thereby pulling away that strength previously given the Democrats, and if not successful in electing their own representatives, at least electing members of some other party and defeating the party now in power that has repudiated its pledges.

A NEW kind of industry has made its appearance in our American life within the last few years, viz., the strike-breaking agencies, commonly known as detective agencies. Although we have had strike-breaking agencies for several years, we did not have to deal with them in those days except during strikes, but since this new development in our American lives, the hardest battles we have with the strike-breaking agencies, or with their blood-sucking members, is to prevent them from causing strikes during periods of absolute peace and harmony. The business man is the prey for those leeches. For instance, during times of peace, these strike-breaking agencies have, in every organization in the district in which they are located, certain of their employees working at the occupation or at the craft of each local labor organization, holding active membership and sometimes holding office in the local union, and when there is nothing at all doing they start something, these agencies, and they report the proceedings of each meeting of the local labor organization to the strike-breaking agencies immediately after the meeting. The head man in the office has a circular printed, sending the circular to all the employers in the district or neighborhood, and the circular contains a statement to the effect that their agency can furnish information about everything going on in the unions, and that they have reason to believe that there is a certain agitation being started against the said concern by the labor organization and that for a bonus of so much per year, they can guarantee full information as to what is transpiring in the local labor organization. This happens during times of peace, and the employer, believing that he is an expert in the worldly affairs of the day, immediately calls up the office of the strike-breaking or detective agency and makes his bargain for so much per annum. He is then furnished the minutes, or the sup-

posed minutes, of each meeting of the local labor organization of which his men are members. You can imagine what this revenue amounts to, when there are two or three hundred concerns in a manufacturing district and these agencies are sometimes paid as high as \$1,000 a year for this so-called protection. For instance, the Waddell & Mahon strike-breaking agency has offices in every large city in the country and these offices, by inaugurating a system such as described above, may bring in a revenue to the general concern of not less than \$500,000 a year. Besides this, these blood-suckers or detective agents who hold membership in the labor unions, when a wage scale is under discussion, they argue until they are black in the face against accepting anything that would mean a compromise on the part of the labor union, and when the employer sometimes offers a certain proposition to the union these men get up in the local meeting and argue against it, appealing to the passions of the rank and file of the membership, saying, we have got into this now and let us stick for all of our demands or nothing, because the employer can not afford to fight us, etc.

You can understand that the object of the strike-breaking agency is to promote strikes, because the great pie-eating feast begins for the agency as soon as the strike starts.

Also as soon as the strike starts they work the other end with the employer telling him—we know it to be a fact—that if you continue to refuse to recognize the union or its demands, that eventually the union will lay down. They agitate fight from both sides and when the time comes that the union does not lay down, the employer is fired up to the point of fighting the union, they then negotiate with the employer as to bringing in strike-breakers at so much a head; \$7 a day for the guards and \$5 a day for the men who are to be employed, we will say, on the teams. They hire their men for \$2.50 and their guards for \$4.00 a day, making a profit of from \$2.50 to \$3 on each man furnished the concern or concerns during a strike. Then if there are one thousand men on strike, it will take three thousand men to fill their places, because a strike-breaker never works alone, so you can realize how much it will mean at the end of the month for the agency. We know of one concern, a strike-breaking agency of Chicago, that retired from business after one strike of the teamsters. It made enough money from that strike to enable the owners of that concern to retire gracefully and live in luxury the rest of their lives. That was during the strike of the teamsters in Chicago in 1905. Then as the strike goes on and things are becoming a little more quiet and the employer wants to reduce the number of men on each wagon, the strike-breaking agency says all right, but the next day there are several assaults on the drivers who continue to operate the wagons. These assaults have been committed by the individuals employed by the strike-breaking agencies upon their own men, for the purpose of making the employer believe that it is necessary to continue the three or four men on each wagon, so that their revenue will not be reduced. We know of an instance, where the head of a strike-breaking agency approached an official of the union and said, now you fellows are foolish to be getting into trouble assaulting those strike-breakers, because I can furnish men to knock those fellows off

the wagons at \$5 apiece, if you will only tell us to go ahead and do so. Just think of it! The head of this strike-breaking agency furnishing strike-breakers for the employers, also wanting the union to hire some of his sluggers to beat his own men off the wagons, obtaining a revenue from both sides. It is needless to say that this offer was immediately rejected. We have absolute facts substantiating this case.

When the employer is entering into an agreement with the strike-breaking agency, he is usually excited to such an extent because of the fact that he realizes that for the first time he is going to enter into a conflict with his employes, and in the bitterness that has been established, as a result of his negotiations with the agency of strike-breakers, he is willing to do anything to destroy the union, and the agency taking advantage of his feelings, gets him to sign a contract that he will not submit to the union in any way, shape or manner, for thirty, sixty or ninety days, as the case might be, and he is bound down by signing a bond of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars that he will keep his contract to this effect. This is another dangerous phase of the situation that the public is not acquainted with. After three or four days of the strike and the customers or patrons of this said institution commence to object to the service that is being rendered and want the old men back, the hands of the employer is tied and he cannot settle with the union even though he wants to. I have had actual contact with employers who have cried because they were bound hand and foot by the strike-breaking agency and could not settle with their men under any conditions unless they forfeited nearly everything they had, as a result of entering into this dangerous contract with the strike-breaking agency before understanding the seriousness of such an agreement.

This is a brief sketch of this new industry but it is far reaching and far more dangerous than space will allow us to explain here. Murder is oftentimes committed by the hired sluggers of these agencies so that suspicion might be pointed against the union in the community and the bitterness continued on the part of the employers. Eighty per cent. of the strikes called could be settled within the first few days of the strike were it not for the dangerous influence exercised by the detective or strike-breaking agency. While it is lawful and constitutional for employers to be allowed to hire whom they please to operate their institutions, at the same time the national government should look into the dangerous character of these strike-breaking agencies who are continually working toward establishing a bitterness between honest employers and their employes and creating a bitterness that sometimes ends disastrously for the business concern and for the men employed therein.

If ever there was a curse in a community it is a strike where a strike-breaking agency imports strikebreakers into a district, because those individuals are the lowest type of human beings, usually degenerates of the lowest kind; 100 per cent. of them drug fiends and 60 per cent. of them thieves, who have criminal records in the communities from which they are imported. After the strike is over many of those individuals remain in the district and commit all kinds of crime in the community, so that they are a curse to the community, and this new operation of the strike-breaking agency has been one of the avenues of escape for those individuals who in no other way could leave the district in which they are wanted by the police.

To our membership we would say that we want you to beware of men in your union, such as described above, who are holding membership and if possible, if you have any influence with your employer, let him read this article. It may help your employer, not only now, but in years to come when it may be possible that he may have a misunderstanding with the organization, or he may now be paying tribute to one of these local detective agencies.

AFTER the wonderful fight made by the street railway men's organization in Philadelphia, it is discouraging to have to say that even though they attracted the attention of the nation for quite a few days, as a result of the general sympathetic strike in that district, there is practically no organization of street car men in that city today. This is to be deplored, and the immediate cause of the trouble is due to the man who was then organizer and leader in the district, Mr. Pratt. He is no longer a member of the Amalgamated Street Railway Men's organization, having been expelled by the General Executive Board. The trouble with Pratt was that as a result of the excitement there and the notoriety he had obtained from the newspapers he got such a swelled head that he believed that he was bigger than the general officers of the organization and the International Executive Board, and he started to dictate what he thought ought to be done by the general organization, and when a settlement was offered in the second strike in Philadelphia and the general president, W. D. Mahon, had an opportunity to settle the matter, Mr. Pratt refused to allow the local union to accept the settlement and eventually brought about the ruin of the local union. Sometime in business as well as in a labor union we find men who become intoxicated with their own importance to such an extent that they believe that the organization is entirely dependent upon them for success, but there is no one individual in the labor movement that cannot be excused from active service at any time, and when all of the leaders who are now in existence have passed away, the labor movement will still live and be prosperous, because it means the only hope for the working classes of the nation.

The moral to be obtained from the actions of Mr. Pratt, who, after falling out with his International Union, started a dual organization in Philadelphia, which has also gone to the wall, is this, men should be as modest in the hour of victory as they were humble during the days of defeat, because victory as well as defeat soon passes away from the minds of the multitude, and only those who remain loyal to the principles of their union and do not seek selfish advancement because of their affiliation with said union, those are the ones who shall be cherished and remembered in the days to come by the organization that has made them what they are.

CORRESPONDENCE



SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are united together for the purpose of bettering our conditions. Let us all realize the truth of the saying that in union there is strength. Today organization is as necessary as the air we breathe. Without it we can never hope to secure for ourselves and our families more than a bare existence. What hope is there that the future will not be filled with hardships of which we have never been called upon to endure? If we are to go struggling along alone without the assistance of our fellow-employee to cheer us on when the hour is darkest, the result of united effort, will brighten our way.

Teamsters employed by the I. E. Dupont Powder Company of Pennsylvania have just received a substantial increase in wages. A contract has been entered into by the members of Local 286, Powder Drivers, and the Dupont Powder Company for one year. Forty-five men have a minimum wage of \$2.35 per day of nine hours, six days per week, no lost time, and any work done on holidays is paid at the rate of double time. Yard work other than powder hauling is paid as overtime at 25 cents per hour. This takes in all the Dupont mills in this part of the State. We want to say one word here in favor of the representatives of the powder company, Mr. Henry L. Belin and his son Lamont Belin, are men of advanced ideas on the labor question.

M. E. KANE,

Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agt. for Local
229, I. B. of T., C., S. and H.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been instructed by L. U. No. 195 to notify the general membership through the magazine that Mr. J. S. Hendrix, former business agent, has been expelled from our local union for being a police informer while acting as business agent. He also collected dues from many of the members and failed to turn the money into the treasury. All locals and brother members are asked to be on the lookout for him and shun him as you would a leper.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. C. FINCH,

Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 195.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to let you know that the hack drivers are still doing business. While our number has greatly decreased, they can't do without the noble old horse. Most of our drivers are old men and can't take up other work and we are holding our little local together to take care of our worthy brothers who have given the best part of their lives to the cause. Many of our younger members have gone to the cars and make the best chauffeurs and have the best jobs.

In my last letter I told you that I had hopes of organizing the chauffeurs. I went among the boys and arranged for a meeting in the Labor Temple the night of January 8th. I wish you could have seen the way the boys responded. When the smoke cleared away we had eighty-six charter members paid

in. I sent for a charter at once, which Mr. Hughes sent as soon as he could. On January 28th we held another meeting and I gave the obligation to over one hundred men. We closed the charter on March 2, and I am glad to report that Chauffeurs Local No. 129 has two hundred paying members and have affiliated with the trades council and the State Federation. They have elected Brother James Amberson president, who will represent them at our next convention in El Paso, June 8th.

The boys have bettered their working condition in several ways. Every man has his shoulder to the wheel and I am sure that San Antonio will soon have one of the very best chauffeur unions in the country. Every applicant is examined by a committee of five and must qualify as a chauffeur and a gentleman.

With best wishes to yourself and members, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JEFF FOREHAND,

Pres. Hack Drivers No. 116.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I see by your magazine that you encourage letters from the different locals, I take this means of informing you of the conditions in this locality. There seems to be a great surplus of labor here, probably attracted by the fact that we are to have the fair in 1915. We have about twenty-six members idle, more at this time of year than we have had for ten years. The army of the unemployed has just left this city on its march toward Washington, 6,000 strong. We have been unlucky of late, having had six deaths in two years among our membership. We are having some trouble at present, but hope to pull through without any serious diffi-

culty. From reports from our joint council, all the other locals seem very prosperous, except that they report business dull.

Hoping that at next time of writing I may submit a much better report, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. T. PREUSS,

Rec. Sec. No. 278.

FIND YOUR HAPPINESS WHERE YOU ARE

Sometimes it seems as though the very ones who are untrammelled, who can go wherever and whenever they like, are the last to find happiness, having the whole wide world in which to carry on the quest of it. Felicity is discovered soonest by those who stay in one place long enough to make a thorough search. The restless ones, with the consciousness of all the earth outspread before them, are tempted to another spot ere they have explored the region round about them.

When you were a child you may have played a ball game in long grass, where presently to your exasperation, you lost the ball. It bounded over your head and hid as though an evil spirit dwelt in it, determined to stop the game and spoil your fun. You thought you knew precisely where it fell—and found you were the more deceived. It would not do, however, to "hunt all over the lot." You had to be patient, and compose your febrile eagerness to a systematic search over a limited area, while your comrade hunted in a circumscribed region adjoining. And presently you—or he—stumbled on an object that was not a rolling stone, and the lost was found.

That is the best rule in the hunt for happiness. Perhaps it is under your feet.—Ex.

The General Executive Board will meet in headquarters of the International Union on Tuesday, April 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take up important matters pertaining to the general organization.

The Trustees of the International Union have just finished auditing the books for the past six months, ending March 1. The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer will be mailed to you in a few days. It contains the interesting information that we have on hand at the present time a balance of \$133,000. This is indeed encouraging to our membership and will be helpful in adjusting differences with the employers, and it is extremely encouraging owing to the fact that the winter has been very hard and a good many of our members have been out of employment and naturally our membership has been reduced somewhat. Besides, we have had a good many continuous strikes that have entailed the expenditure of large sums of money, but we are still climbing upward and onward, and we expect to keep on in this direction, with your assistance, until the next convention, when we expect to have a much larger treasury than we have at the present time. Therefore, we ask you to continue to lend us your support and your assistance.

Auditor Briggs has just returned from the Pacific Coast and makes a splendid report of the progress and conditions of our unions in that district. At this writing he is down in Newark, N. J., auditing the books of some of the locals in that district, where some unpleasant conditions have existed for some time past, for the information of the General Executive Board.

Official Magazine
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS
OF AMERICA

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Buttons	- - - - -	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons	- - -	75c a pair
Watch Charms	-	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana